IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please replace paragraph **[0006]** with the following amended paragraph:

[0006] Another characteristic of a PVC is that a PVC user simply directs traffic into the network 101 (e.g., from node 105_1) with little or no formal request for transportation services from the network 101. For example, typically, a PVC user at node 105_1 will send ATM cells having the PVC's Virtual Path Identifier/Virtual Channel Identifier (VPI-VCI~~VPI/VCI~~) across the ATM User Network Interface (UNI) at link 103_1. Based upon the VPI-VCI~~VPI/VCI~~ information, node 102_1 (e.g., as well as subsequent nodes along the PVC path) will be able to properly switch the cells onto a link that corresponds to the PVC path. Thus, because the connection is quasi-permanent and has already been established, there is little or no procedural overhead associated with connection setup (such as a SETUP request message and the like). The user is provided an appropriate VPI-VCI~~VPI/VCI~~ well beforehand (e.g., shortly after PVC setup) which is invoked each time thereafter by the user when the services of the PVC are desired.

Please replace paragraph **[0010]** with the following amended paragraph:

[0010] The SETUP message then traverses the network 101 to the destination endpoint node 102_7. When the SETUP message is received at the destination endpoint node 102_7, a CONNECT message is issued from the destination endpoint node 102_7 to the source endpoint node 102_1. The CONNECT message "bounces", node-by-node, along the connection path to the source endpoint node 102_1. Each node that receives the CONNECT message updates its lookup table

(or other routing/switching platform) with an appropriate reference to the connection being established. When the source endpoint node 102_1 receives the CONNECT message, the VPI-VCI~~VPI/VCI~~ for the connection is passed to the user at the ATM UNI (along link 103_1), the connection is established, and transportation services may commence. After the transportation services are complete, the connection is torn down in a manner similar to that in which it was established.

Please replace paragraph **[0012]** with the following amended paragraph:

[0012] With an SPVC, the source and destination endpoint nodes 102_1 and 102_7 are usually manually configured by the network management station 104 to provide a PVC interface to the users at node 105_1 (and at node 105_2). That is, for example, a quasi permanent VPI-VCI~~VPI/VCI~~ is provided to the user that is to be invoked each time the services of the SPVC are desired. Upon the receipt of ATM cells having this VPI-VCI~~VPI/VCI~~ information, however, the endpoint source node 102_1 triggers the release of a SETUP message which traverses the network 101 to destination endpoint node 102_7. A CONNECT message is returned to the endpoint source node 102_1, and the SPVC is established.

Please replace paragraph **[0045]** with the following amended paragraph:

[0045] Typically, a node is designed with a lookup table that lists the VPI-VCI~~VPI/VCI~~ information of each connection the node is currently configured to support. In an embodiment, the lookup table is configured to specify the

destination endpoint address for each of those VPI-VCI~~VPI/VCI~~ listings that corresponds to an SPVC connection.

Please replace paragraph **[0041]** with the following amended paragraph:

[0041] Accordingly, in various embodiments, a node that serves as a destination endpoint node for an SPVC can trigger the release of a PTSP having a PTSE with embedded SIG information that includes: 1) the previous address of the endpoint node; and 2) the new address of the endpoint node. In one embodiment, referring briefly back to Figure 1, the network management station 104 provides a change of address command to the destination endpoint node 102_7 (e.g., via an SNMP command or other technique). When the destination endpoint node 102_7 recognizes that its address has changed, it issues at least one PTSP to broadcast the fact that an address change is at hand. In one embodiment, a method includes: receiving, at a node, notification of an address change of the node, the node within a PNNI ATM network, the node a destination endpoint for an SPVC that flows within the PNNI ATM network to the node; and issuing from the node PTSE information that has SIG information, the SIG information describing the address change.

Please replace paragraph **[0044]** with the following amended paragraph:

[0044] As seen in **Figure 5**, the nodal address found within the old prefix field 404 of the SIG information is compared 502 to the nodal address found within each of the SPVC prefixes currently supported by the node that received the

PTSP. Where the nodal addresses match 503, an affected SPVC is found. That is, an SPVC is identified that: 1) is supported by the node receiving the PTSP; and 2) uses the node undergoing an address change as a destination endpoint node. For each match that occurs, the node that received the PTSP effectively replaces (within its SPVC records) the old nodal address information with the new nodal address information found within the new prefix field 405 of the SIG information. In one embodiment, a method includes: receiving PTSE information that has SIG information at a node within a PNNI ATM network, said the SIG information describing an address change of another node within the PNNI ATM network, the other node a destination endpoint for an SPVC that flows within the PNNI ATM network to the other node, the SIG information having an old address for the other node and a new address for the other node; comparing the old address for the other node with an SPVC destination node address maintained by the node to establish an SPVC connection supported by the node; and replacing the SPVC destination node address with the new address if the old address and the SPVC destination node address match.

A replacement ABSTRACT is provided herewith on the immediately following page as a separate sheet.